

THROUGHS PAY HONORS TO M'KINLEY'S MEMORY

High in Ideals and Perfect in Practice.

The memorial service held at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon drew to that hall a large and representative audience. There was a prelude in the shape of a vocal solo, "Lest We Forget," by Loye H. Miller, of Oahu College, and the remainder of the musical program by a quartet from the Kawaiahao Church. At the close of the musical program the address of the day, upon the lessons from the life of the late President, McKinley, was made by Mr. Stewart, he speaking as follows:

Massillon, who preached the sermon at the funeral of Louis XIV, faced the most brilliant audience ever gathered in Europe. The reigning king, the royal family, the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, its legislative assembly, its executive and judicial departments, its military commanders and princes, potentates, ambassadors from every civilized nation, all, more or less, in brilliant uniforms, which dazzled the eye, filled the cathedral of Paris. The great preacher stood up with downcast eyes, and held before the flowing folds of golden urn with his hands fixed upon that tiny little object, whose lesson was clearly understood. The preacher was silent. Many thought him dumb, as seconds passed into minutes, and he stood motionless and pale as a statue. Many people groaned aloud, and tears were in hundreds of eyes. Slowly the preacher lifted his head and fixed his gaze upon that august assembly. His lips parted, and his sonorous voice carried to every nook and corner of the cathedral the mighty truth, "God alone is great, my brethren."

Because this truth was the keynote to McKinley's life, he is canonized in the hearts of his countrymen. He counted neither riches nor honor, neither fame nor power as great. No race, no nation, no color, no creed, no standard. He saw in man only man. He bowed down only before God, and followed only one rule, the rule of right.

The object of extraordinary honors from his youth up, the trustee of unusual powers, the beneficiary of individual prosperity, the favored child of fortune, he remained to the end modest, unassuming, gentle. He seemed to be unconscious of the greatness of his character, the magnitude of his achievements, the unimpaired sphere of his influence, the boundless sphere of his power, and the universality of his fame. When the first Duke of Marlborough grew old, they read to him stories of his own brilliant military campaigns. He always became deeply interested in the stirring narratives, and often forgetting that he himself was the hero, he frequently interrupted the reader with the question, "Who commanded?"

Gentle as a woman, yet challenging admiration as for that strong character, which entered the arena of war in its youth, McKinley, for natural, unaffected modesty and lack of self-consciousness will stand in human history the marvel and the wonder of mankind. His whole life was one of thoughtfulness for others. Seeing the maddest crowd struggle around the death wound was upon him, McKinley cried, "Don't touch him!" and in that hour and in that cry, he rose as upon the wings of angels into the ranks of those holy men who have been canonized by the church. Socrates, dying in prison, blessed his executioners, but they stood weeping before him, grieved to the heart because they were compelled to administer to the philosopher the deadly poison. There were not cursing him. Few instances in human history there are like McKinley, where dying men have followed the example of the Divine Master, and cried in spirit, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

And so we have as a lesson from the life of McKinley this unconsciousness of self and recognition of God as the only standard, and right as the only guide. This fact explains his whole marvelous life. Born of humble parentage, broken down in health before acquiring even an ordinary scholastic education; yet, when a mere youth, he rose from private to major in the army, and in the fullness of time, and alone by force of his character, he became leader of the Congress of the nation and, thereafter, first citizen of the land, being twice exalted to the Presidency of the greatest nation on earth. Grant went into the Presidency somewhat because of the glory of his military achievements; Harrison, somewhat because of his direct relationship to a former President; but McKinley, without ostentation or display, without the aid of a fortune or of family passed through the different stages of evolution until he ripened into the sweetest flower of our Americanism, standing like the same stem with Abraham Lincoln. That he had a military career may be forgotten. But men will never forget what McKinley has done to secure international arbitration; to perpetuate a sound and stable currency; to extend international commercial intercourse; to guarantee to all men the equal protection of the law; and to compose sectional differences, and to unite the nation in defense of a common flag. In dealing with weaker nations and races, the law of right in opposition to the law of might, and thus drawing all men everywhere unto a common platform, recognizing the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. What McKinley did along these lines will never be forgotten.

Though they may forget the singer, They can not forget the song.
What a lesson of devotion to the beatitudes McKinley's life teaches. Although burdened with more cares

than any other person in the land, yet he gave to his invalid wife exemplary attention and companionship, nursing her when illness kept her in bed, and comforting and cheering her with his presence and voice, when she was able only to be around the house. It was his country and his wife first, mankind next, and after all, himself. No wonder that when he felt the death dew on his brow he wanted to see his wife. The first thing that Garfield said after he was shot, was "Tell Crete I want her to come to me." The first thing that Lincoln said, when informed of his first nomination was, "There's a little woman up the street that would like to know about this." Grant while on his deathbed, and when he could not speak, wrote on a slip of paper, "Bury me where my wife can rest;" and, when he died, they found concealed on his person a letter addressed to the mother of his children. Like these jewels in the crown of American manhood, McKinley shines resplendent, and men will never forget the death-bed scene, when his heart-stricken wife bowed convulsively there.

Bowed (herself) down, and in that mystery, Where God in man is one with man in God."

She heard her dying husband say, "It's God's way. His will be done." No wonder that, in that hour, the elements of nature were in commotion; no wonder that the rains descended, the floods came and the winds blew. It was an hour when anarchy seemed to triumph over law; inhumanity over humanity; injustice over justice, and, savagery over civilization. But unto us, oh men, it was an hour and a scene teaching us the lesson that love of home is better, nobler than love of self; that faith in God, and that nothing else brings solid and enduring success; that wealth and learning and power crumble like coral and melt like snow; that only His feet abide in the hour of death, who can say:

"On Christ, the solid rock, I stand; All other rock is sinking sand."

McKinley, like Grant, was a man "mighty to grasp, strong to execute, powerful to inspire." He was superior to Grant in his management of men in civil affairs. His mighty intellect grasped, analyzed and enclosed the intricate problems of statesmanship. He had faith in his plans, and greater faith in his ability to succeed through God's help. Like all strong and successful men he was persistent in pursuing an object. Napoleon explained certain plans to his marshals. They said, "Sire, impossible." The emperor replied with impatience, "Impossible is the language of fools!" When compeled by ill health to abandon his studies at seventeen, if he had been an ordinary young man, he would have lost doing systematic work in school, and although compelled to earn a living, he did not give up. Like a man with faith in his future and trust in God, he adapted himself to adverse circumstances, and where he could; and he kept up the struggle until he succeeded in equipping himself for the battle of life. And so should we, oh men, battle against every adverse force; take advantage of every opportunity, and consider ourselves instruments in God's hands for the extension of his kingdom among men, the spread of truth, and of right, the promotion of brotherhood in a less conspicuous way, shall like McKinley, triumph over death and live forever.

FRANCIS MURPHY ON M'KINLEY

Two memorial services were held yesterday at Kawaiahao church. In the morning the quarterly Sabbath school review was held over to thoughts of President McKinley. The seven missions of the church were well represented in the crowds that gathered. Brief addresses were made by E. K. Lilikalan, Rev. J. Manase, David A. Rev. H. H. Parker and Francis Murphy. A lengthy program consisting of music and brief talks was carried out.

In the evening the memorial service was very beautiful. The audience was composed almost exclusively of young people, the students from Kamehameha school and Kawaiahao Seminary attending in a body. The young people contributed the major part of the musical program, the Boys' Glee Club of Kamehameha assisting very materially in this respect.

Prayers were said by Rev. E. S. Tinsley and President Charles Dyke of Kamehameha school. Rev. Dr. David A. read from the Scriptures.

The principal addresses were made by Rev. W. D. Westervelt and Francis Murphy. Mr. Westervelt took his text from First Kings, third chapter, seventh to ninth verses, the passage in the Scriptures most quoted by President McKinley. He paid a touching tribute to the late President, after which he referred to McKinley's own feeling of insufficiency; the greatness of the people over which he was to judge, and his prayers increasing in intensity according to his need.

He was followed by Francis Murphy who had been pressed into service at the last moment, upon Rev. Dr. Westervelt learning of his presence in the city.

Mr. Murphy eulogized the dead President, speaking particularly of his sterling character, and drawing a lesson therefrom for the young people, to whom his talk was particularly addressed.

"You can't do without character," he told the assemblage of students, "you've

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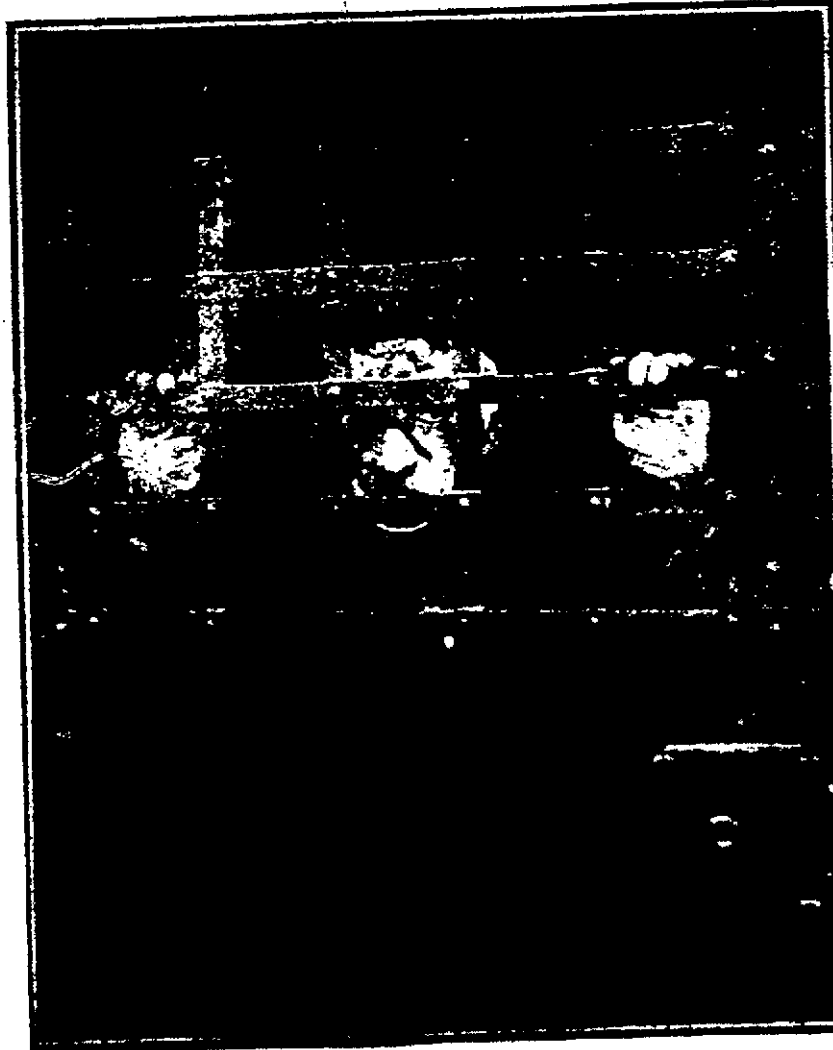
MRS. M'KINLEY.

Purity of Life and Perfection of the Character of the Late President.

Patriotism, Americanism, and a reverence for the ideals of American statesmen typified by the late President McKinley, were the keynotes of two of the most brilliant eulogies ever delivered in Honolulu to the memory of the martyred executive. In addresses, teeming with the strongest and most fervent expressions of patriotism, Hon. M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Hawaii, and Rev. W. M. Kincaid, pastor of the Central Union Church, held the rapt attention of an audience which filled the great auditorium to the portals. During the delivery of the speeches a silence which came from the knowledge of the deep bereavement under which the nation is sorrowing, pervaded the church and every word spoken was heard. The services last night were indicative of the high esteem in which a Christian community held the Christian president. Both speakers were intent upon showing to the people the great lessons to be derived from the noble life of William McKinley, the man as well as the President, and both impressed the audience with the view that the time was here when the red flag of anarchy under which McKinley was assassinated, should no longer be allowed to hang side by side with the stars and stripes and that it should be driven from the face of the land.

The interior of the church edifice was plainly decorated in memory of the President only at the organ, where an American flag intertwined with crepe was placed. The music by the choir and soloists was beautifully rendered, the solos of Mrs. A. H. Otis, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner and Mrs. C. B. Damm being peculiarly appropriate to the sad occasion. After the opening prayer by Rev. J. P. Erdman and the singing of the anthem, "Father, I Know Thy Ways Are Just," Dr. Kincaid delivered an address upon the life of the late President.

Of William McKinley, the late James A. Garfield who knew him intimately, said early in his career: "In him we find the best representation of the possibilities of American life, and of a man; he typifies American youth and manhood and illustrates the glories of our free institutions. He did not begin life with great prospects, he rose with measured and steady steps from years of rugged work. He earned his passage to every political preferment. For every step in that path of progress he produced his passport to every gateway. Every word of that is true, so true that it might have been spoken over his bier at the close of his life work." Mr. McKinley had no superior advantages. He was well born. It was a simple Christian home in which this



MURDERER CZOLGOSZ BEHIND THE BARS.

man came to life and it is a beautiful thing for us to know that early he learned the truths of the church and he believed in God and Christ. As a school boy he seemed to have no other thought than that he owed a duty to his country. Three months after the firing on Fort Sumter we find him in the ranks. We find him a sturdy American boy like hundreds of thousands of others who took their muskets and went into the field at their country's call. He was always subordinate to duty. It took him four years simply to become a Major and when the war had ended he had proved himself a soldier, obedient and sturdy, always to be counted upon. When the war was over the public mind was in a ferment. The great questions raised by the Civil war were all up for settlement. The expansion of our great dominion was simply beginning to dawn upon the comprehension of the men of the day.

From the very beginning to the end of his life you will see running through it one supreme unbroken quality, that of purpose. When he entered Congress there was nothing in him that gave evidence of unusual ability. He simply plodded along faithfully doing his duty and meeting every demand for his presence as a public speaker.

It was for Rutherford B. Hayes, the Colonel of his old regiment, to point out the way for something more than commonplace service, while Mr. McKinley was in Congress, and one day at the White House Mr. Hayes said to him: "You must devote yourself to some special line," and he advised the study of the tariff, which was a subject, he knew would not be settled in years.

Rutherford B. Hayes made McKinley as truly as one man ever made another.

Mr. McKinley was the one man of all others who could profit by such advice, for there was in him that one quality of devotion and seriousness to purpose so essential to success.

He became known in the House of Representatives as an authority on the tariff. Like all men of one idea he became largely a fanatic and it is well, he did so for with that policy for which he stood, there came reaction. When Republican defeat seemed to indicate that Protection was not wanted, McKinley was conspicuously steadfast and he declared that national defeat did not make less clear Republican principles. No other statesman ever rose more rapidly in the public estimation than Mr. McKinley. When first called to the presidential chair even his own political supporters doubted that he would meet the requirements of the position. He dispelled every doubt. During the

period of national storm and stress he easily proved himself the master of every situation and his election to the second term by the largest popular majority ever given to a presidential candidate, was a splendid personal endorsement of the man. These two administrations are the most brilliant in American history. The future historian will rank McKinley as among the really great rulers—great in patriotism, great in leadership, great in his steadfast attention to duty, great in moral courage, great in simplicity of character and singleness of purpose, great in his loyalty and lofty ideals,—in a word great in all which goes to make a statesman and ruler over a free people to be proud of. This will be the martyred president in our history. At the close of our war with Spain we stood at the parting of two ways. The cherished belief of America that it was the aim of the country to be the legal guardian of the western world and go no further. Then came the result of the war, expansion, the possibility of having possessions in every country of the world with the obligation and responsibility of Empire. The foreign press, especially the English, which must understand us Americans better than we understand ourselves, has called the attention of the world since the death of McKinley to this significance of his work. The London Globe, shortly after his death, referred to it in this way: "He was the first to recognize clearly the necessity of the expansion of the United States; the period of his administration will always be famous, in which the epoch of the foundation of the American Empire began. He played, with entire success, the difficult part suddenly thrust upon him by the new imperial policy of his country." A Russian editor said: "He was the first of the American presidents to expound the imperial ideal."

The same is true of commercial expansion. He was the first to see the opportunity that was his.

In the world crisis in China he pushed a policy which would have shed water upon the proudest constitutional government anywhere. Here was a situation that had in it the possibilities of a great world war. He represented America so firmly, so wisely, so successfully, that he not only won for his country renown, but really guided the West against the East and won the great powers of Europe over to his way of thinking.

Like Lincoln, he was called an opportunist, but only in the sense that he tried to translate the will of the people for the nation. He was a clean man, in love with his wife, in love with duty. His devotion to the world, life was a sacred, beautiful thing. If anything else of his career is forgotten, the lesson of his devotion to his invalid wife will live to teach the American people the noble lesson of domestic loyalty. The bullet that struck him down was not directed at

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M'Kinley Was the Man Who Loved All Peoples.

There was a large attendance at Bishop Memorial Chapel at Kamehameha Schools yesterday afternoon, when the memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held. There were not only the students of the school, but as well, many people of Kailahi, who wished to take part in the exercises. The address of the day was made by Judge M. M. Estee, of the United States Court. He said in part:

"I am inclined to think that all I wish to say about William McKinley has been said by others, but nevertheless I am pleased to meet you here today and to say a few words about this great man."

"The other day, when the news of his death came, I met a lady, and she said that she was all broken up and had to go to her room to cry. The whole American people, the young and the old, are broken up, and are now mourning the loss of their chief magistrate."

"Although not a personal friend of his, yet I knew him well, and often heard him speak. I remember one time, he wanted me to tell him all about California, and I knew that his brother was living in California. But he wanted to know, and when I told him of the growth of the country, of its winding rivers, and snow-peaked mountains overlooking the deep, blue sea, he said to me, 'Say that again; I want to hear that again.' That is the kind of a man he was; he wanted to know more."

"I call him William McKinley, because I believe his name is a title of nobility, and rather than by that than to call him the President of a great nation."

Here the speaker described William McKinley, saying that he was short and stout, with a head remarkably erect, smooth face, and always met one with a smile. He had a head that no one can fool.

"I remember one time in the House of Representatives, the majority was against him, and he stood by what he thought was right, and he wanted to do what he thought was best for all."

"He loved his people and his country. He was not like the man without a country, and do not look for him there, for you will find the wrong man in the wrong place. I have a great deal of respect for a man that loves his country, and I believe that a man who loves his country loves God, and any one who does not love his country, can not love God. Patriotism is not always born with a man, but he is educated to it, just as a man could be educated to be an assassin. He was not assassinated because he was William McKinley, but because he was the President of the United States, just because he represented you and me. Do you suppose that this assassin would travel from Chicago to Buffalo to kill William McKinley? No; he traveled that distance to kill President William McKinley. He was their enemy because he was the friend of each and every one of us."

"William McKinley was a man that made no enemies. He could say 'no' to you and still you would feel that he had said 'yes.' He was as sweet and gentle as a little child, with a will; a man that could not know fear."

"When he asked him one time, to tell me about the war, he spoke for a while and then he stopped and said, 'Did you know I was telling you about myself?' and then he would not speak again. He was a man that had seen active service in the army, and came out unharmed."

"I think that this nation is doing an injustice by not providing stringent measures for the protection of its President. This position ought not to be a place of danger. To be at the head of the greatest nation upon the face of the earth, the nation that guarantees liberty and freedom to all, ought not to be at the cost of one's life."

"I believe that the man who prints journals that stir up the spirit of anarchists does more harm than the one who does the work. They are cowards, afraid to do the work themselves, and want others to do it for them."

"When George Washington died the nation felt that they had lost the best man the country could produce, and that no other could fill his place. But he was the best man at the time, and after him came others that filled the place as well, so it is with President McKinley. He was the best man at the time, and others will rise to fill his place. To try to destroy a government by killing its President is a foolish thing to do."

"You can be President of this great nation, for each and every one of you can be a citizen, and I hope that you will have the ambition to be the President of the United States some day. You can not succeed in life without ambition, and you must look ahead many a great man has done. William McKinley was only a poor boy, and when he was eighteen years old he entered the army. He stayed four years as a private, and from there he worked until he became the first citizen of the great American nation, and but for the assassin's bullet he could have finished his eight years of usefulness."

"I want you all to love your country. You have to be the citizen of some country, and it is better to be the citizen of a great and mighty nation than of a weak one. You have great advantages here in this Kamehameha School or college. I don't know which, but I think I will call it a college. Some day you will be proud that you entered here, and prouder of the fact that you are a citizen under the American flag. I can not expect to speak, for

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MEMORIAL SERVICES ON SATURDAY AT THE FAMOUS OLD KAWAIAHAO

WITH a mournful solemnity, which bore all the indications of a deep personal grief the people of Honolulu gathered at Kawaiahao church Saturday morning to express their sorrow over the death of President McKinley. Never before in the history of the city has there been such a gathering in Honolulu. Rich and poor, high and low, American and foreigner, had assembled here with but the one purpose—to express their grief at the passing of the President.

The dress and general air of the two thousand people who participated in the services was in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Black was the decoration used at the church, and the same garb was reflected by nearly every mourner. Many of the men wore a band crepe about their left arm, or upon their headgear, and the women were gownned almost exclusively in black.

The same feeling of sadness was apparent, in the solemnity and silence with which the tributes of the speakers were received. Tears were none, but it needed no such outward manifestation to impress upon the casual spectator the grief which these people felt.

The gathering at the church was one which could be duplicated nowhere else in the United States. Hardly a nation but what was represented either in an official capacity, or by some of her citizens. The cosmopolitan nature of Honolulu's population was everywhere evident.

At nine o'clock the church doors were thrown open, and immediately the funeral procession was begun. For it had every characteristic of such an assemblage. Carriage after carriage, in an unbroken line emptied their loads of mourners at the church doors, only to give way to another endless line of mourners on foot. In a steady stream came the simple mourners; as individuals, yet more like an organized body in marching order, with slow and solemn step; a spontaneous outpouring of grief in which all participated. It was more like the gathering at the bier of some beloved relative or friend, than a formal outburst of sorrow, at the death of a man, whom but few had seen, and fewer still had met. But all appeared by their demeanor to have known him, and respected him. These mourners entered the church in such great numbers as to appear like one vast organization with but a single thought—a duty to perform—to do honor to the memory of the greatest hero of the century—William McKinley.

As the crowds gathered the band played mournful dirges, in keeping with the slow and measured tread of the people. Just as the band struck up, "Nearer My God to Thee," the G. A. R. Post arrived, the flag displayed at half mast on a staff, carried by the color bearer. Within a few minutes they were followed by the Governor and his staff, the latter wearing the regulation dress of the National Guard. A delegation of National Guard officers in undress uniform entered the church immediately following Governor Dole's official party.

As the band ceased playing, the church bell tolled forth, until it also gave way to the softer tones of the church organ. The same spirit of sadness seemed to pervade the interior of the church, as was so plainly written upon the countenances of the gathering throngs. Pillars and posts were draped with sable garment, while each window had its frame of black. It formed a background on the pulpit for the mass of floral decorations. Above were draped two large flags, the folds hung with black.

On the platform, Governor Dole, W. G. Irwin and the ministerial speakers were given seats, while to the rear in the choir loft were the singers.

On the right of the stage were the representatives of the foreign governments. W. R. Hoare, and F. M. Swanzy, Great Britain; Yang Wei Pin and Goo Kim, China; H. W. Schmidt, Norway and Sweden; Miki Saito, Japan; W. A. Lantz, Italy; W. Potenhauer, Germany; and A. Vizzavona, France. Behind the consular party were white-robed girls from Kawaiahao Seminary.

In the front row were Judge Estee, Justice Perry, Judge Little and Judge Gear, with Marshal Hendry, Collector Stackable, and other United States officials.

The members of the Governor's staff, National Guard officers and G. A. R., also occupied seats in the front of the church auditorium.

On the other side of the platform, Captain Merry, Captain Pond and other army and navy officers occupied seats. Treasurer Wright, Land Commissioner Boyd, Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, Supt. Atkinson and other Territorial government officials also occupied seats in the front. In the royal pew at the rear were Queen Liliuokalani and Prince David and Cupid, with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin. Delegates from the various churches and other organizations attended in large numbers.

Within a few minutes of the hour Rev. E. S. Tamm, of the Episcopal church, while the service was in progress, was taken ill and died. A deep sigh was heard from the congregation.

When a few days ago the news was received of the death of President McKinley, the news of an assembly, which checked and delayed the whole world's mourning of citizens was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider appropriate means of expressing the feelings of this community. I was honored in being appointed chairman of the committee to prepare a program for the memorial service, and in that capacity I now have the honor of introducing Governor Dole, who will deliver an address and take charge of the remainder of the exercises.

The Governor announced the first hymn, and the choir lent force to the strong pure voice of Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, singing "Deus Omnipotens." The girls from Kawaiahao school joined in the singing. The choir was made up from the Central Union and Kawaiahao churches.

Rev. F. W. Damon then read appropriate Scriptural selections, and was followed with a brief prayer from C. B. Dyke of the Kamehameha school, who said:

We are gathered together to commemorate the death of our greatest American. We as a world are gathered in sympathy. We pray that we may do as he has done and make our mission more profitable by his example.

We would pray for Thy Heavenly guidance of the Ship of State. We pray for the widow and the family that their wounds may be healed by Thee. So we commend ourselves and our national affairs to Thee and pray for Thy guidance and to Thee shall be the honor and the glory, world without end.

Mrs. Turner then sang, in sweet sympathetic voice, Nevins "Peace, Troubled Heart."

REV. MR. MACKINTOSH'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh was the first speaker. He spoke as follows:

"He is not dead, but sleepeth." Do not laugh these words to scorn. The man who so lately crossed the river believed in Him who said: "I am the resurrection and the life; whomsoever believeth in me shall never die." That prince among men who was so ruthlessly cut off in the midst of his noble career by the hand of the assassin, who asked that peace and good will be on earth and was so solicitous for his people, will never die. He is one of those who have the power to reverse the poet's thought and prove the good that men do lives after them, the evil is interred with their bones. The President is free from the sickle heart pulsings and humanity of man, but it was an iniquitous deed which deprived this nation of his great personality. There is a mystery that must content us to see through the glass darkly. But the day will come when we will see through the enigma clearly. We must probe the mystery and inquire why such a foul crime should enter the thoughts of men, and bring such woe into the world. There must be in this land of freedom, some sore which needs the physician's balm or the surgeon's knife. It was the aim of President McKinley's life to heal wounds, to bring nations together, to advance ways and means for the help and prosperity of his country, yet he was stricken to death in the midst of his work. This is why we mourn. Of what nature is our grief? Is it the passing concern for the great man? Is it only the result of the trouble we are in? If there is anything so fleeting in our work, the lessons we learn from the tragedy will not be brief nor many. Let us have these too as memorials for we will need them to arouse us from the lethargy which will come upon the very best of us. Any one who loves his country, who loves his nation, let us all follow the lead of the illustrious successor of the immortal man who has left us, whose steps he has promised to follow, then we will see the truth, for he is not dead, but sleepeth.

REV. H. H. PARKER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. H. H. Parker spoke in Hawaiian. He said:

Fellow citizens, we have gathered here today to commemorate the passing from this world of a great and good man, President McKinley. He is loved by those who know him, by his people, and by the world in general. He was loved because he lived not for himself but for all mankind, for his countrymen as well as for others. He was a man sent by the Almighty to rule and to teach men the love of fellowship. He was a wise leader, the pillar and strength of his country. Chosen to lead his people at a time when they needed a wise head to guide, he arose above the perplexing questions of his time, and through his wise administration, his country prospered and his people were benefited.

He made a new departure, by which the nation entered upon a new and broader existence, and the country prospered as never before. He made a new history, and raised his country before the eyes of the world. His wisdom and love are felt throughout his country and they have extended across the sea to far away countries, until now the world over mourns his loss.

His love for his people was one of the most remarkable characteristics of his life. Chosen by them, from among them, to rule over them, he aimed always to be in touch with them, to feel their needs, to do all he could for their good, for the country he loved so well. He loved to meet them, to grasp their hands and know their faces. He loved to be with them, to talk with them, to work with them, and to enter with them into their hopes and joys and fears.

In this spirit of love he went to Europe to extend his hand to the many there, to be with them, and to learn of their needs, before thousands of them he stood and told them of the love that was in his heart and how he was trying to be true to it.

As he went to Europe, he carried with him the love of his people, and as he came back, he brought with him the love of the people of the world. He was a man who loved his people, and he loved the world.

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administration of his duties, he tried to maintain peace and love among all. From far away China to the little isles of the Pacific he stood as a friend, ever ready for peace and prosperity.

He was a true patriot, for he loved his country better than himself. He worked for the people he loved from the time he was chosen leader until he bade them all "good bye, all. His will be done."

From the time he carried arms as a private until he said, "Nearer My God to Thee," his patriotism was never questioned. Why was he so great and good? He was sent by God to rule and to teach men, and he lived as such until death claimed its own. Truly, the world mourns, for in him they lost a true friend. In passing he left behind lessons of truth and of love, revealing unto us the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

GOV. DOLE'S ADDRESS.

Governor Dole followed, and was listened to with reverent interest. He spoke as follows:

In our sorrow for the loss of President McKinley, we of these Islands think especially of what he has done for Hawaii. We know that President McKinley had a great interest in these Islands, their history, their people and their government, for his brother was at one time the American consul here during the earlier stages, and the correspondence between the two brothers must have been of such a nature to increase his interest in the resources and character of the people of Hawaii. This interest was further extended by the fact that after ceasing to be American consul to Hawaii, Mr. McKinley's brother became the Hawaiian consul in San Francisco. And all the time that Mr. McKinley was in Congress the people of Hawaii felt that he was their friend and would always help in legislation for the benefit of Hawaii, in so far as was consistent with his duties to his own country.

When he became President of the United States, he carried this interest with him, and the question of closer union with America was taken up and he was already prepared to consider the question upon his previous knowledge of the people of this country.

I think that no one who has thought of President McKinley and who has had an opportunity to read the official correspondence between the United States and this Territory has failed to be impressed with his kindness and consideration for the welfare of this country. He was of the people. He was always anxious to promote the prosperity of the individual, and while he was wide awake to the great affairs of this country, yet he always had leisure and a place in his mind for the common people and the people of small interests, and now that he has been taken away so ruthlessly in the very brightest time in his life, I feel we mourn him surely as the friend of the Hawaiian Islands.

I believe that we all share in this feeling—all races, the white, the Hawaiians, and the Asiatics, and the people of all the world had learned to love the lost president.

One of the strong features of his character was that McKinley was of the people. I am not very well acquainted with the history of his life, but as I understand it, as a boy he had no superior advantages over the average American boy. He rose not so much on account of what he had as the use he made of the opportunities at hand. They found him a man of the people. As a boy, he entered the service of the government in the civil war, and that experience brought him in close touch with the rank and file of the people. This experience had a lasting effect upon his character, and this quality had a great and lasting effect in keeping him in touch with the common people.

In the reception to the public in the White House, that ordeal which has been dreaded by some of the presidents, he entered into the spirit of them and derived the greatest satisfaction from them. There was never anything unpleasant to him in them. He received foreigners and fellow citizens, white Americans, Indians and negroes, and for all he had a pleasant smile and a warm grasp of the hand.

As President of the United States, he had to consider many questions involving morals. The Cuban question and the Spanish war was a very delicate question. The outbreak in the Philippines against the authority of the United States involved many moral questions. There was a large and outspoken element in the country that felt that America should relinquish her hold on the Philippines, but in all these questions he had the courage to decide. Whether right or wrong, we may be sure that all these questions had his most earnest thought and were decided according to what he thought was for the best of the country. America had come into possession of the Islands without seeking it. The question was whether we should hold on or let go. The question was decided in favor of holding on and giving to the people who sorely needed it the benefit of American civilization—to these people who had become wards of the American nation.

Of the life of this great man, Rev. Mr. Parker has spoken fully in Hawaiian. The life of this man, his great success at statesmanship, his courage and his many qualities of virtue, will ever stand as his monument. This rich inheritance we have for ourselves and our children. Its influence will continue undiminished.

Rev. W. B. Westervelt was the last speaker. Mr. McKinley was present but having just returned by the Mariposa, did not attempt an address. As Mr. Westervelt spoke, and one prepared. The latter expressed his thoughts in the following language:

We had hoped to have the closing address of the service from Mr. McKinley, because his life, for days past, with the peace of anxiety and sorrow on the face and would fit him to bring our hearts into more complete and more tender sympathy with the great national sorrow. But that landed the ship, the Mariposa, he does not feel like speaking, and it is necessary for me to say the closing words in the memorial service. It is truly a difficult task for any one of these citizens gathered here today to pay from the heart a simple and loving tribute to one who met kindly and earnest men of the present day, when, stricken, unto death by the hand of an assassin.

Our blessed speakers in Bible and doctrine during the past few days have borne witness to the personal character and executive ability of the late President of the United States, his excellency, William McKinley. The testimony borne this day by Rev. H. H. Parker in his address to the Hawaiian people, has laid strong emphasis upon the late president's

personal purity of character and life, and the watchful care over the interests of the nation.

One of the prominent newspapers of the South, in thought similar to that of Mr. Parker, pays like gracious tribute to the man from the North who so won the appreciation and affection of the Southern people that a royal welcome attended his journey in the excited times shortly before last electoral contest.

The Nashville (Tenn.) American gives expression to the general feeling of the South in these words:

President McKinley was selected as the object of this mad, unreasoning attack because he was the recognized head of the government, and not because of any objection to him as a man. A more gracious and winsome personality never occupied the high office of chief executive of this great nation. An upright man of the highest moral character, a modest Christian gentleman and a true American patriot, he commands the esteem of all the people, regardless of section or party. There is less of partisan and sectional spirit in him than in any occupant of the White House since the war.

No man has ever made a more earnest, honest effort to be president of the whole people. No president has ever had a sweeter, more even temper, or a greater power to win and hold friends. He has shown himself a much abler man than even the leaders of his party gave him credit for being. Since his advent to the presidency he has constantly grown and broadened.

Another most striking tribute, because most concise and most complete, comes from Bishop Andrews, when standing by the bier of his almost life long friend. The old man was too true to himself as one soon to close his own life and stand before the God of truth, to utter merely complimentary phrases. He cared simply to bring to the people of America the characteristics which had made most impression upon his own mind. The three strong elements of character he emphasized are in our thoughts today:

1.—The late president's "Incorruptible personal and political integrity."

Integrity is one of the necessary elements in a thoroughly successful political life in the present time. Our Hawaiian young people, and our Chinese and Japanese young people, represented by their consuls, present here today, as well as our American-born Americans, must learn the lesson that one of the most necessary qualities for them to cultivate is "Incorruptible personal and political integrity." They are growing into citizenship in this republic of which we have so recently become a part.

They desire to have some important place in the affairs of state sometime during the coming days. It is absolutely necessary for them to learn the truth that there can be no great and successful political future in the United States without "Incorruptible personal and political integrity."

(2) In the second place, Bishop Andrews emphasized President McKinley's "great and generous love for his fellow-men."

(3) Great stress was laid upon the strong faith of President McKinley that "the courses of this world are being ordered by Divine Providence, in accordance with the principles of everlasting righteousness."

It is from the ranks of such men, incorruptible, loving, broad-minded in their appreciation of temporal and eternal affairs, that martyrs are chosen. Men without character, or the strong principles which make character, are not called upon to be martyrs. When a man of noble personality and exalted character suffers as an exponent of certain principles of truth, he becomes a martyr, whether in or out of church.

In former days it was said, "the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church." This is an inadequate statement, because men have been assassinated whose deaths were utterly unreasoned, save to impress some glorious truth upon the minds of men—a truth which otherwise it had been difficult to make the great world learn.

Rather should it be said "the drops of blood of the martyrs have been the seeds for the growth of the Kingdom of Truth." The Kingdom of truth means a great deal more than the so-called church. It is the same as the Kingdom of Christ in its truest sense.

When John Huss, one of the martyrs for the growing perception of truth, was on trial, he dreamed that an image of Christ which he had painted had been obliterated. It seemed to him as if the liberty of free faith, free thought, free speech and the resultant development of truth, as represented in Jesus Christ, was about to be destroyed. But there came to him in later nights a second vision, in which he saw a multitude of artists paint the images of Christ in vast numbers upon the hearts of men. He passed to his death in full faith that liberty of personality and liberty to truth would finally win the victory among men.

The Kingdom of Christ stood first of all for the momentous fact of sin and its forgiveness. That this truth might be learned men were burned as torches by Nero to make light for the city of Rome and martyrdom added the first truths of the new religion to gain supremacy over the great Roman empire.

But the Kingdom of Truth, which is the Kingdom of Christ, stands also for that for which John Huss died. Free thought and free speech, for the growth of truth in its desired supremacy over the hearts of men.

It has seemed during these last days to be necessary to forcibly call the attention of the nations to the higher ideas of the foundation of permanent government. This truth underlies the action of men who sometimes take the law into their own hands, fearing that it will not be enforced by rightful authorities. The lesson that law, in its honest meaning, should not be ignored, has perhaps needed its martyrs. At least it is true that the death of President McKinley, the latest martyr of the centuries, came from the holiest family—the lowest degree of hatred against government.

It may be the right time in the world's thought to enforce among high and low the Kingdom of Truth, beyond the foundation of recognized sin and passion, beyond the liberty of thought and speech, beyond the direct precept of demands for the widest spread recognition of law and punishment as part of permanent government, now and throughout eternity.

It may be that to enforce this most needed lesson, William McKinley was called into the ranks of the noble army of martyrs.

But whether have these martyrs gone? Through all the ages the God of Truth has been calling the veterans of truth before His great white Throne. They have tried to obey truth and have received their reward. Not only do the lessons

taught abide among men, but the sufferings have entered into rest.

President McKinley's favorite hymn was said to be "Lead, Kindly Light." We can be sure that during the days of his official career, as in the days of earlier life, his prayer was:

"Lead, kindly light,
Amid the encircling gloom;
Lead thou me on."

We can also be sure that at the last the seeker after truth received his full reward, and said:

"I know not how I came;
The blue-bending skies
Are canopied above me,
While unfettered, free,
I walk and talk with Thee,
Alone with Thee."

The service closed with the singing of "America," in which all joined with voices softened by sadness, after which Rev. J. F. Erdman pronounced a brief benediction.

**SERVICES AT
THE CATHEDRAL**

**Two Memorials Are Held With
Special Sermons and
Prayers.**

St. Andrew's Cathedral was the scene of two memorial services Sunday morning in honor of the late President McKinley. The columns supporting the chancel arches were draped with mourning, a large American flag hung from the column behind the pulpit, and was draped with black cloth. The first service was that of the Second Congregation and was well attended. It opened with the Funeral March of Chopin played by Organist Wray Taylor, who officiated at both services. Special minor chants were sung by the choir, and the anthem was "Sleep thy last sleep," by Barnby. The special hymns were "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer My God to Thee," both favorites of the dead President. The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh preached the sermon eulogizing the late President and calling the attention of his hearers to the exemplary life he led. His text was the first three verses of the twelfth chapter of Daniel. Handel's Dead March in Saul was played at the end of the service, which was very impressive throughout.

At 11 o'clock the Bishop's congregation had a memorial service which opened with a funeral march. The service was a full choral celebration of the Holy Communion. The altar lights and the candelabra on either side were lighted, and with the sombre mourning made a weird effect. The service was in charge of Rev. V. H. Kitcat assisted by Rev. F. Fitz. The hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung by the surpliced choir. During the service Mr. Kitcat read a special collect, also epistle and gospel. His sermon, a very appropriate one for the occasion, was listened to with close attention. His text was "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto governors; as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers and for the praise of them that do well," etc.

During the celebration Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord" was played on the organ. It being the festival of St. Michael and all Angels special reference was made to its observance. At the evening service the Rev. Frank Fitz read himself in as a deacon and then preached his first sermon since ordination.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

**For You, For Anyone—Honolulu
Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.**

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over. Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out.

Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow.

Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—M. Santos Dumont's airship, while circling about, representative to an accident, struck some tree branches and instantly collapsed. The debris fell to the ground with the aeronaut, who was not hurt. He will repair the balloon, which will take several weeks.

The Pacific Mail Company has secured forty-two new longshoremen for work at San Francisco, the men coming from Cincinnati.

KOMEL

Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

CARBONATED BY THE
**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**

(Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii
Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen
Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Main.

Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders so dotted.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and
Portable Track For Sale by The
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 8 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
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—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY OCTOBER 1.

Exit the Kohala water scheme.

Honolulu can hardly be rated as "un-American" after its heartfelt display of grief over the assassination of the President.

It will need a million dollars to make the Brooklyn bridge safe and about another million to keep Tammany in commissions for doing the work.

The attempt to remove Gov. Dole will probably meet the distinguished non-success which attended the scheme, engineered by the same hands, to annex Hawaii to California.

J. Ogden Armour paid \$19,700 for diamonds and pearls smuggled by him into this country. His wife wore the jewels at a society function in Chicago, through which the customs officials first became acquainted with the fact.

Mr. Roosevelt has a right to choose whether or not he should expose Mr. Roosevelt to the knife or bullet of the assassin, but he has no right to so expose the President of the United States. All citizens should do their best to safeguard that official, the First Citizen not excepted.

Politics sees strange changes. Three years ago Mr. Roosevelt was Secretary Long's Assistant. Now Mr. Long is President Roosevelt's assistant. There was friction between them before and it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that Mr. Long thinks of resigning.

Justice is not walking with a leaden heel in the case of Czolgosz. His trial probably began on the 23d and by this time may be over. It might be regarded as probable that the Buffalo lawyers assigned to the assassin's defence did not over-exert themselves in the matter.

Honolulu has distinguished itself by its tributes to the late President. The files of the Advertiser show an extraordinary state of public interest and sympathy—a remarkable outpouring of commemorative speech. The natural Americanism of the city has rarely had a finer or truer expression.

The Boers are winning no big fights but they are just active and successful enough in a small way to keep England's war expenses going. Evidently they hope for a great revolution of political feeling in England which will win them peace with profit. There can be no other object, unless it be foreign intervention, to keep them out on the velvet leading the wolf's life.

It is again proposed to run a railroad through British Columbia and Alaska to connect with the trans-Siberian line. That such a road will ever be built is doubtful owing to the immense distances over which there would be no local traffic worth the while and to the further fact that trans-Pacific steamers could easily underbid it as a carrier of through freight.

Czolgosz, the assassin, was born in Detroit in 1872. He has four brothers, one of whom is a regular soldier, fighting in the Philippines. According to the dispatches the soldier brother was a member of Battery M. Sixth Artillery, and was wounded by the explosion of a shell at Sandy Hook in 1898. He left the army and reenlisted. Leon, the assassin, has kept a saloon, has been on a farm and has generally had unsettled habits.

Senator Wellington is not convincing in his denial of his rabid McKinley interview. When it appeared he made no protest. Asked by a reporter if he had meant what he said, he plainly indicated that he had. When clubs began to expel him and the people of Maryland to denounce him, Wellington suddenly discovered that he had never said anything at all against the dying President. It is not surprising, however, that the people continue to stick to their first impressions.

The statement that Gov. Dole, who was absent and ill at the time the Bar Association arranged Humphreys' really made the charges embraced in their brief, proceeds as easily from Humphreys as fish does from a sewer. The whitewashed knave now proposes, if he can, to lie the Governor out of office. Fortunately Secretary Cooper and other influential Hawaiians will soon be where they can take a hand in checking this little conspiracy and showing the Arizona refugee in his true light.

Criticism of President Roosevelt for being in the Adirondacks when President McKinley died failed to take account of his peculiar position. A Vice-President was once described by Roosevelt as a man waiting for a funeral and the gibe has a sting of truth. Mr. Roosevelt probably felt that if he stayed within reach of the yellow reporters they would be sure to misrepresent him; and that he was in danger, with them as his interpreters, of either under-doing or over-doing his natural grief. So he buried himself in the woods until the consequences of Czolgosz's murderous deed shaped themselves.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

That there is no monopoly of sorrow for the late Chief Magistrate of the Nation is shown in the spontaneous display of feeling which has marked the city during the week. Wherever citizens gathered the name of McKinley was on their lips before they parted, and in every instance the expressions were those of true grief and sympathy. In the mourning for his loss, and the expressions of admiration for the character of the man, all distinctions of nationality and race are lost. The great man of today is not the personal property of his own people, but the world claims a part in his work and worth. There was in the labor for humanity of the late president much that makes his loss not only deplorable to Americans, but to the people of all nations, for in every action he has done that which has stood for the knitting together of the nations and the uplifting of humanity. A generation cannot undo his labor for the bringing closer of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. His message upon the sufferings of the Cubans will be a classic long after that race ceases to play an individual part in the world. Later generations of Filipinos will see the benevolence of his ideas and the true intent of his plans for the bettering of their condition, when the fortune of war placed them as wards of the nation.

So through the list there is not a people to whom some act has not endeared the man, and the Nation through him. And here it is fitting that there be on the concourse of the people who listen to words in memorial, men of all nationalities and creeds, for the man was above creed in the love of his fellows, and in him were personified the traits of manliness which endear a great personality to all men.

NOT VINDICATED AT HOME.

The so-called vindication of the Arizona criminal who occupies a seat on the bench of the First Circuit Court would never have been given him if evidence to expose the falsehoods he told Attorney General Knox in his reply to the charges of the Bar Association had been in hand instead of five thousand miles away, in a place the cable does not reach. Humphreys took full advantage of the isolation of Hawaii to make statements that were deliberately and flagrantly untrue, believing that there would be no time for the Bar Association to meet them with proper affidavits. He reckoned aright in that respect, and so he will be able to return, dripping with the whitewash that cannot cover his moral leprosy and proclaiming that he has been "exonerated." But assuredly he will return to endure the scorn and contempt of every man whose good opinion is worth anything or whose mind is not warped by a desire to overturn the American Territorial regime here and go in with the worst class of natives for spoils and plunder.

That the quality of the "vindication" may be better be observed, we will quote the charges in which Attorney General Knox, deceived by Humphreys' glib prevarications, stamps as unsupported and probably untrue:

I.—It is asserted that Judge Humphreys, while holding his judicial office, controls and is engaged directly and actively in the publication and editing of a partisan newspaper.

Every lawyer, politician and newspaper man in Honolulu knows that this charge is true; and affidavits in plenty could be had to support it. One was sent to the Attorney General who contradicted it by citing the unsupported word of Humphreys himself.

II.—It is asserted that Judge Humphreys has taken and continues to take an active and leading part in bitter political controversies within the Territory of Hawaii and within his judicial circuit.

There is not an observant man in Honolulu who does not know that this charge is also valid.

III.—The third charge avers that Judge Humphreys has used his position on the bench and the powers and privileges of his office improperly to promote his own personal and political ends.

The people of Honolulu need no evidence whatever, more than their own common knowledge supplies, of the absolute verity of this charge.

IV.—The fourth charge avers that Judge Humphreys has been harsh, arbitrary, tyrannical and vindictive toward members of the bar; and others appearing before his court, and has abused his powers over them.

This is a charge which, in Honolulu at least, goes without the saying.

These being the facts Humphreys is no more vindicated at home, among those who know him and know his case, than he was when he went away, with cheap lies on his lips, "merely to seek recreation."

CANADA IS CRESTFALLEN.

The Sun prints a special from Ottawa which shows that the census causes great dissatisfaction in Canada. Only in the West is there anything like the increase in population that was expected as a result of the expensive attempts of the Government to induce immigration. The older provinces in the east, with the exception of Quebec, show inappreciable growth, and one province, Prince Edward Island, has fallen off in population in the last ten years.

The official figures for the whole Dominion are 5,233,533, whereas a population of at least 5,500,000 was confidently expected. The new figures show an increase of only 505,644 over the figures of 1891. The great Protestant province of Ontario, whose population was 2,114,329 according to the 1891 census, has added but 63,000 in ten years and the protests of the Conservative party in that progressive part of the Dominion are loud and bitter against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal administration.

They declare that the census betrays the heart of the Liberals as to the cessation of the exodus, and shows that there has been nothing in the Laurier Government's policy that tended to attract immigration or induce exiles to return home. They declare, moreover, that the figures prove that under Sir Wilfrid's policy no new industries have been created and no new markets have opened up to the farmer.

The Liberal reply to complaints about the inconsiderable growth shown in Ontario is that the Conservatives paid

ded the figures for that Province in 1891 in order to maintain its percentage of representation in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The representation of all the Provinces is based on that of the Province of Quebec, whose quota is fixed by the act under which the Dominion was formed. According as the population of the Provinces becomes greater or less proportionately than that of Quebec the number of members they are entitled to send to Parliament is increased or diminished. There was great disgust in Ontario when it became known that the ratio of increase there had not kept pace with that in Catholic Quebec, and it was feared that, in consequence the Province might be deprived of one or more of its members of Parliament. But that this humiliation will not be inflicted upon the Upper Canadians now seems certain, for a statement to that effect made by Chief Census Commissioner Blue was evidently inspired by the Government, which is naturally inclined to be most conciliatory until the storm in all parts of the east has blown over.

To the counter allegation that the count in the Province of Quebec was a dishonest one, intended to give it and the French-Canadians more than their due share of influence in Parliament, the Toronto Globe, a Liberal organ, makes this reply:

"The motion of a campaign against French domination was so attractive, the cry had worked so well in Ontario at the last general election, that it was hard to abandon it even when the story was completely disproved by the census returns. Some of the opposition journals, ignoring the really important feature of the returns, which is the growth of the West, treat the matter as if it were a contest between Ontario and Quebec; and the latter had obtained some unfair advantage. Now if there had been anything abnormal or unexpected in the growth of Quebec there would have been at least a basis of fact for the uncharitable work upon. As a matter of fact, and we regret to say it, the rate of increase in Quebec for the last decade is less than in the decade from 1871 to 1881."

There is no doubt that, while the press throughout the length and breadth of the land has expressed discontent with the results of the 1901 census, the protests would have been much more violent were they not repressed by a sense of national pride and fear of hurting the country abroad. But among the people the depression is deep. They realize that despite the expenditure of enormous sums for public works, such as canals and railways and in subsidies to private undertaking, the East has made little real progress since confederation, and they can find small assurance of improvement in the future.

DISAPPOINTED TEACHERS.

The teachers who went to the Philippines on the Thomas are finding that life in our Oriental possessions is not all a sweet idyllic dream and are proving, incidentally, that they are not the stuff of which pioneers are made. Not all of them, it is true, have fallen down, but the majority insist that the Philippines have not attractions equal to those of home and mother. Nor is the task of teaching the young idea how to shoot altogether congenial to the lady teachers owing to the fear that the shooting may be done in their direction.

What is needed in the disturbed archipelago is a body of instructors possessed of the nerve and physique of the young men who taught school on the American frontier in the days of Indian warfare. The idea of sending interesting schoolmarm or youthful male "tenderfeet" among the treacherous Tagals and Igorrotes has some of the elements of comic opera and some of impending tragedy. Inasmuch as the present duty of the United States is merely to teach English, it seems as if the wiser plan would have been to select the more intelligent young men of the army and establish them in small squads throughout the islands where they would act both as teachers and police. This would be all right for a beginning. In process of years, perhaps, the time would come for the advent of the ladies.

Let it be hoped that the disappointed schoolmarm will soon find surcease of sorrow as the wives of returning officers and that the young men, who fear the dangers of the jungle, will fall into agreeable vacancies in the vegetable trade.

San Diego, despite the prospective removal of the Santa Fe line of steamers, yet has hopes of becoming a large and permanent depot of Oriental trade. The Rock Island railroad is said to have designs on the port, in which event another big line of steamers would be organized. Honolulu would appreciate a service of this kind so as to have a chance at Southern California business and a convenient Eastern route of travel during the winter.

Is there anything in recent events to warrant the opinion that Governor Dole would be removed without a hearing or that the removal of Presidential appointees, even for grave cause—which of course does not exist in the case of the Territorial Executive—is a part of Washington settled policy?

The San Francisco strike has pretty well impoverished California farmers, who could not get their crops moved and is likely to array the agricultural vote of the State against trades-unionism.

A Springfield, Mass. miser left \$100,000 in diamonds and other precious stones.

Secretary of Treasury Gage has decided to place internal revenue collections to the amount of \$5,000,000 in national depositories, and purchase \$20,000,000 in bonds.

Three men were arrested in San Francisco having wax molds for dollar pieces and directions for making counterfeit money. It is believed the gang is a dangerous one.

The city of Pechow, in China, was nearly completely destroyed by fire August 18. European merchants lost a million dollars. Thousands of Chinese looters had to be dispersed by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the case of Frank Fay, 108 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines, in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

SHAMROCK III LEADS THE BUNCH

(From Monday's daily.)

In order to find out which is the fastest of the third class yachts a race was sailed yesterday in which five of the boats that competed in the Regatta Day fiesta took part. They were the Shamrock III, Pirate, Vi-ke, Skip and Myrtle, the winner of the race last Saturday week.

The race was round a stake-boat off Waikiki and return to the harbor, a distance of about eight miles.

A start was made from the lighthouse at 11 a. m. The start was regularly made according to the three bomb system. A. L. C. Atkinson started the boats and acted as judge.

The Myrtle got away first, closely followed by the Pirate, the Vi-ke was third, the Shamrock III fourth, and the Skip brought up the rear of the procession.

The Myrtle and the Pirate kept the lead until the spar buoy was passed, shortly after which the Shamrock III and Vi-ke crawled up and went to windward of them. The Pirate tacked first, closely followed by the Shamrock III and the Vi-ke. The Myrtle was apparently looking for a stronger breeze out to sea.

The Shamrock III retained the lead and rounded the Waikiki stake-boat first, the Vi-ke being second, Pirate third, and Skip fourth. The Myrtle, being hopelessly behind, gave the race up. Shamrock III led all the way from the spar buoy to the finish, her time on crossing the line being one hour fifty-four minutes. The Pirate finished a fair second, three minutes and forty-two seconds later.

The finishing times of the boats were: Shamrock III, 1 hour 54 minutes. Pirate, 1 hour 57 minutes 42 seconds. Vi-ke, 1 hour 59 minutes 20 seconds. Skip, 2 hours 2 minutes 49 seconds. Myrtle, no time taken.

The wind was true and steady but southerly blowing about seven knots an hour. The sea was a trifle choppy. Shamrock III was sailed in the race by C. D. Walker, H. E. Walker and A. R. Cunha. Prince David sailed the Vi-ke, which made a splendid showing considering the fact that she carried no spinnaker.

SHIPS WERE NOT AT HIGH SPEED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—There was little beyond technicalities and tiffs in the Schley court of inquiry today. Captain Harbor, executive officer on the Texas during the war, was called to continue his testimony. On cross examination he refused to change his statement that there was no picket line off Cienfuegos, although Admiral Schley said one had been maintained. He disclaimed all knowledge of signals and said also that the weather was not very bad. This led to a squabble, as the log books of the ships were different upon this point. He also said that in his opinion the fleet was out further at night than in day, and would not change though other witnesses said the opposite. He objected to the attorneys' method of questioning and to having a finger shaken at him.

Admiral Higginson was recalled and questioned at length as to the distance of the ships from shore, but he could not change his testimony to any extent, and said his memory was not as good as to things which happened three years ago. He said that from the distance from shore a vessel might have slipped out in the night.

Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of Guam, executive officer of the Massachusetts during the war, asked as to the speed with which the fleet proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago said that it was not nearly as great as possible. He told of the plan of Schley as expressed to sink the Colon, and how he withdrew afterward without doing it at all.

The Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 34c; centrifugal, 96 test, 24c. Molasses sugar, 213-22c. Refined, steady. No. 6, 4.65c; No. 7, 4.55c; No. 8, 4.45c; No. 9, 4.40c; No. 10, 4.35c; No. 11, 4.30c; No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, 4.25c. Standard A, 5.05c; confectioners' sugar, A, 5.05c; mould A, 5.05c; cut loaf, 5.75c; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.85c; granulated, 5.85c; cubes, 5.85c.

News Notes.

All peace plans anent the steel strike have failed. Washington's hop crop is said to be in danger. The Mexican International Railroad has been sold to Speyer & Co., of New York.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu, September 13, 1901.
2316—Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Yesterday was pay day for the employees of the Territory.

Justice Galbraith and Mrs. Galbraith returned Saturday from their outing on Hawaii.

W. H. Lambert, superintendent of the Hilo Railroad Company, is in the city on business.

It is estimated that this year's crop of Ewa plantation will be in the neighborhood of 33,000 tons.

Thursday, September 26th, the bark St. Katherine left Hilo for San Francisco. She is loaded with sugar.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid and wife were welcomed back on Saturday from an extended vacation on the Mainland.

Six young Hawaiians and one Japanese were captured by the police last night. They were sleeping on the Naval dock.

W. G. Cooper, cashier of the First National Bank, and wife, returned from a brief trip to the Coast, on the Mariposa.

The steamer Nippon Maru arrived at San Francisco September 19, making the trip from Honolulu in 5 days, 17 hours and 17 minutes.

In a San Francisco case the Treasury Department has ruled that minor children of resident Chinese merchants are entitled to land in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton returned on the Mariposa from their wedding trip in Europe. Another bridal party on the Mariposa was comprised of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hemenway.

Purser Birmingham, of the steamer Hawaii, reports that the new lighthouse at Kawaihae has been completed. The new lighthouse is slightly taller than the old structure, which heretofore marked the waters of Kawaihae.

The free distribution of palms, plants and trees from the government nursery will not be resumed until after the 15th day of this month, so as not to interfere with the propagation of forest tree seeds now going on to be ready for the rainy season.

The distribution of the 126 companies of Coast Artillery made by Secretary Root in an order of September 26th, makes an assignment of two companies to Honolulu. As we already have the two companies, there will be no change in the present arrangements.

In a few weeks the construction will begin of the new wharf to be built by the O. R. & L. Co. It will be situated near the cattle pen, and will be able to accommodate vessels of a tonnage up to 150 tons. The work, of which the principal part will be in clearing of Diver Land, will probably be two months under construction.

The Ke Au Hou reports that there has still been no rain in Hamakua. While no smoke could be seen from the landings, the fire is said to be burning further mauka. The men on the steamer say that the cane looks very yellow, and that if there are no rains very soon, the chances of a good crop are very slim, indeed.

The big freight steamer Oregonian, which was in Honolulu a short while ago, left Kahului for New York on September 24. She carried a load of 25,000 bags of sugar, this being practically all the sugar on hand in Maui. The schooner S. T. Alexander has consequently had to wait for her load, which is to consist of 800 tons. She will probably sail for San Francisco the beginning of this week.

The commissioner of agriculture yesterday took Mr. Eben Low on a trip through the Nuuanu forest, the latter gentleman being very much interested in forest matters. Mr. Low expressed himself as much pleased with the work being carried on there. He saw a large patch of the pincen grass growing, and was so impressed with it that when he leaves on Tuesday for Hawaii he will take a lot of roots with him. A heavy shower of rain fell in the forest while they were there, but it did not reach town.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20—M. Pimental to Jose Pimental, upper half of grant 4216 (9.5 acres), Paauilo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$5.

Kaeleu to H. Hana, R. P. 890, Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$125.

D. P. Hoolapa to Woodlawn Fruit Company, undivided one-fourth interest in R. P. 8877, Kul. 8355, Aiea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$950.

Maha and husband to D. P. Hoolapa, undivided one-fourth interest in R. P. 2877, Kul. 8355, Aiea, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$900.

Jos. Flores and wife to M. Machado, R. P. 1098, Kul. 1095, Ponahualu, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$250.

September 23—G. R. Schroder to Gus Schwartz, portion of R. P. 7164, Kul. 5110, west side of School street, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1,000.

Makalihi et al. to J. K. Schnack, interest in estate of Pake (w.), Anahola, Kauai. Consideration, \$45.

September 24—A. Trask to Nahihikua et al., undivided interest in R. P. 4497, apans 2, Leaha, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

W. Kalaehao and wife to Mrs. A. Aiea, R. P. grant 1605, Kakaia 111, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$280.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKHY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 734, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

THE WEEK ON MAUI

General Mourning For President McKinley.

MAUI, Sept. 28.—The 26th was generally observed on Maui with tokens of mourning in memory of our lamented president, William McKinley. At 5 p. m. of the 25th, the message announcing his death came by wireless telegraph and on the 26th all over the island and schools were closed, flags placed at half-mast, and some of the large stores were draped with black crepe. Manager Wise of the Paia Plantation store looped the front of his building with bands of black of which an American flag was the center. The picture of the dead ruler surrounded with the sombre color of grief was displayed on the front of Paia postoffice.

FIRE CLAIMS COURT.

J. M. Rigg, clerk of the Fire Commissioners, announced that the court of fire claims will convene at the Wailuku court house at 10 a. m. upon the 2nd of October for the purpose of hearing any claimants residing on Maui. Commissioners Kepolikai and Testa will be present.

WAIHEE WATER STEALING.

The News says: The case against Ah Pau Tai for malicious injury was heard by Judge McKay last Monday. This case came up previously before Judge Kaleikau and was turned over for trial to Judge McKay on account of Judge Kaleikau finding himself disqualified. Ah Pau Tai was held for stealing water from a ditch at Waihee belonging to the H. C. & S. Co.

The case was dismissed the prosecution failing to prove jurisdiction of the court.

CAPTURE OF WAIHEE BURGLAR.

The News says: The residence of Hugh M. Coke at Waihee was again broken into about noon on Sunday last and some damage done, but as the guilty party was seen in the house before he had completed his work, but little of value was taken. The house was entered by breaking a light out of a window and then unfastening on the inside. Popenul Ali was arrested by the police and on examination before Judge McKay admitted the crime and was held to appear before the grand jury.

FIRES IN THE FOREST.

The News says: For some months past Makawao district has suffered severely by a series of forest fires which last week to Sheriff Baldwin offering a reward of \$100 for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who started these fires.

George Elber of Makawao has been arrested on suspicion and is now held for investigation.

GENERAL NOTES.

E. H. Pieper of Paia has been awarded the contract of carrying the mails between Paia and Makawao, beginning October 1st. He is due in Makawao daily at 12 m. and at Paia at 2.30, leaving the former postoffice at 12.30 p. m.

Patrick Cockett of Waikapu has the honor of being the first and only citizen-resident on Maui to be drawn on a Federal jury. He has been summoned to serve on the next United States grand jury.

The Misses McGowan arrived on Maui on Wednesday from New Zealand. They are at Erewhon Cattle Station Kula.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Lang of Oakland to Mr. Frank A. Alexander of Hamakua.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong, who has been taking an outing at Olinda and Hamakua, will return to Honolulu today.

W. E. Beckwith of Paia is recuperating his health in the high and dry air of Kula.

The shareholders of the First National Bank of Wailuku are to pay fifty per cent of the amount assessed for their shares before October 10th, 1901, and ten per cent of balance monthly on the full amount is paid.

The drought remains unbroken, signs of rains being less noticeable than in July and August. The nights are quite cool and the days very warm.

HONOLULU BRANCH CABLE.

The British Government Not Likely to Object.

The question with the Canadian-Australian cable which is now under consideration is interesting to note that at Honolulu there is some talk of the organization of a private company to lay a cable to Fanning Island, the British island at which the trans-Pacific cable will land. This point is seven hundred miles from Honolulu, and a cable for that distance would cost half a million dollars. By this means the United States would be brought into communication with the Territory of Hawaii as soon as our cable is completed. Certainly there would be no objection from a British source, for the American message would form a welcome source of revenue from a quarter hither to not counted upon—Vancouver Post.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Sept. 18.—

The Dutch cruiser Somersdyk brought news of two defeats of the Colombian insurgents by the government forces. The number of casualties is not known. All the people able to do so have left.

Turkey is said to have come to a direct understanding with the French claimants.

THE MAKAWAO LITERARY SOCIETY

MAUI, Sept. 28.—During last evening, the 27th, the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair, of Hamakua. A large number of the district people, including some Spreckelsville residents, were present.

The evening's entertainment was a most pleasing one, as is shown by the following program:

Piano Solo—Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.

Vocal Solo—Mr. Dowdle.

Reading—"Jimmie O'Flannigan and the Owl," Mrs. Taylor.

Vocal Solo—Miss Dowdle.

"Reminiscences of the Civil War"—Mr. W. Nevins Armstrong.

Vocal Solo—"The Soldiers of the Queen," Mr. D. C. Lindsay.

Vocal Solo—Miss Coolidge.

Reading—"Two of a Kind, or Them Two Old Boys," Dr. E. G. Beckwith.

The songs of Misses Dowdle and Coolidge both received encores. It was the first time that either of the young ladies had favored Makawao people with their music.

Mr. Armstrong's "Reminiscences" were most entertaining, written, as they were, in the easy, graceful style so well known to island residents. They dealt chiefly with the life of Capt. Richard Baker, an officer in the Confederate army, who at one time was provost marshal at Libby Prison, but who was famous for his kindness to Union men. This sketch is worthy of publication.

Mr. Lindsay's song was the most popular one in the British Isles during the heat of the Transvaal war.

Dr. Beckwith's reading gave much pleasure to the audience, and in truth did every number on the program.

THE OFFENCES OF HEARST

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The New York Press, under the heading "Confession" expatriates William R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the American saffron newspapers. The article referred to was published by the Press on the 13th inst. and is as follows:

To William McKinley was entrusted the care of a nation great, powerful, self-sufficient. His duty was to guide the great machine honestly, cautiously, according to the will of the people. He did his duty and he died at his post.—The New York Journal of September 14, AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

"HE DID HIS DUTY"

Then you lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"McKinley and the Wall-street cabinet are ready to surrender every particle of national honor and dignity."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"The trusts control the president, the present commander in chief of the army and navy."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said McKinley and those who controlled him—

"Sought to create an oligarchy, with themselves as rulers."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"Mark Hanna, acting for McKinley, will increase the army, and, if occasion arises, use it against the organized labor which he so much detests."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"He is an obedient jellyfish. He has done what he has been told to do."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you said:

"And McKinley—bar one girthy Princeton person, who came to be no more, no less, than a living crime in breeches—is, therefore, the most despised and hated creature in the hemisphere. His name is hooted, his figure burned in effigy."

You lied, and you knew you were lying, when you charged against him the basest crimes, when you likened him to the despots of old, who had deserved and received rigidity, and when you further inflamed your pupils against him by picturing the perils which threatened the nation, liberty and humanity because of the purposes and acts of William McKinley, President of the United States.

And by that much—your confession of lies when you incited criminals against the man you lied about by that much are you worse than Czolgoz, the pupil and instrument of yourself and those like you; for he, poor, deluded dupe, doubtless believed that the "crimes" of McKinley, related and hammered into his brain by you and his other teachers, were the truth!

But YOU knew they were lies! YOU confessed them now. And you preached those lies as the gospel of incendiarism and anarchism! So do you convict yourself now out of your own mouth, facing the bar of the American people, across the murdered corpse of William McKinley.—New York Press.

TO COURT OF APPEALS

The Admiralty Law to Be Tested Further.

The second appeal to be taken from Judge Estee will be presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District next week. The appeal is taken in the case of the Schooner Robert Lewers Co. vs. Kanaka Kakaouha, wherein the appellee was awarded damages in the sum of \$1,572.12 for death of her husband, Enoka Kakaouha. The latter was drayman employed by Huxtable & Co., and who was assisting in the removal from the "Robert Lewers" of a bed-plate, weighing twelve and one-half tons. While the bed-plate was suspended in mid-air one of the chains broke, causing the heavy iron to swing against the schooner's side. The deceased was caught as he endeavored to get over onto the deck, and was severely crushed, dying from his injuries.

The appellants in this case are represented by Smith & Lewis, and Mr. Lewis will go to San Francisco on Wednesday's steamer to present a brief and argument. The appellee is represented by T. McCants Stewart.

A very important question is to be decided upon this appeal, namely, whether in admiralty courts an action can be maintained for damages for an accident causing death in a state or territory, in the absence of a statute giving the widow or heirs the right to maintain such an action. There is no specific statute in Hawaii relating to the question, nor is there one on the United States statute books. Such a bill was introduced in the last legislature by Representative Beckley, at the last session, but was sidetracked in some manner.

This question of statutory provision is the one upon which the greatest stress is laid by appellants, who, in their brief, allege:

"No civil action can be maintained in a court of admiralty to recover damages resulting from the death of Kamaka Kakaouha's husband, being on waters navigable from the sea, in the harbor of Honolulu, Territory aforesaid, alleged to have been caused by negligence, in the absence of an act of Congress or of a Territorial statute giving a right of action therefor."

The second point raised is that "Enoka, appellee's husband, was guilty of negligence per se, or at least contributory negligence."

Further, the argument is "The rule of law that in the presence of great and unforeseen danger, one is not expected to act with good judgment, does not apply where the injured party was placed in the dangerous position by his own contributory negligence, and in such case the injured party must bear the consequences of his own act."

Continuing, appellant argues: "The weight of the evidence does not show negligence on the part of the officers of the vessel in using a five-eighths inch chain."

In regard to the alleged defect in the chain, appellant says:

"Appellant should not be held at fault in not producing in evidence the broken link; and having been unable to do so, evidence as to the strength of the remainder of the chain should not have been disregarded because it was not shown that those testifying as to the remaining part of the chain had not seen the broken link."

"The Court erred in disregarding the testimony of scientific experts called on behalf of the appellant upon the question of the sufficiency of the 5/8-inch chain used in hauling the bed-plate away from the vessel's side; and upon the question of the 5/8-inch chain as approximately twice the tensile strength of a straight bar of iron of the same size."

Summing up their argument in conclusion, appellants say:

"(1) That this action cannot be maintained in a court of admiralty in the absence of a statute.

"(2) No negligence has been shown which would warrant a recovery by appellee.

"(3) That appellee's deceased husband was guilty of such negligence as bars a right to recovery in admiralty in this action.

"(4) It is evident that the District Court misunderstood the evidence adduced before it, and based its decision largely upon a theory that the chain which broke was subjected to the whole strain of the 25,000-pound bed-plate."

"It is respectfully submitted that the decree of the District Court for the Territory of Hawaii should be reversed, and the libel dismissed."

THOUSANDS OF TREES COMING

Great Planting for Preparation for the Wet Season's Work

When the wet weather comes and makes it the proper time to plant trees there will be added to the 115,000 various kinds of trees in the Nuuanu valley forest not less than 55,000 more. Most of these trees are now being started in King street.

The entire force of the department is now being used in the work of getting ready for the wet season. There are being made for use in this propagation of trees nearly 1,000 boxes, in which the seeds may be given a start. These boxes are not large, the usual capacity being to take the ordinary grocery box, and cut it down in height until there are three boxes. This gives sufficient earth to cover the seeds and warm them so that there will be rapid germination. The seeds have been collected with great care and there seems to be every reason to believe that there will be close upon 100,000 young trees started before it is time to set them out.

This is indicated as well from the fact that the average number of seeds planted in each box is close to 100. Some of the seeds lend themselves to close and others to wider planting. There will be in the number more than

a half dozen varieties of trees. For instance there will be a great number of Acacias. The Eucalyptus will be added in large numbers and there will be also many ironwood, which have been secured from the south. There will be as well several thousand Koa trees, and the sandalwood of the old days will have a liberal representation in the list of the sprouts. There will be too Japan cedars and Camphorwood and some teak and other woods, the desire being to make the Nuuanu forest a typical one in every way.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Ramon Barrios Luco is the new premier of Chile.

A pitched battle in Colombia may be expected at any time.

Yaqui Indians are again raiding the ranches of Arizona.

The new Canadian survey is likely to place half the American town of Blaine in Canada.

Joaquin Walker Martinez has been nominated as Chilean Minister at Washington.

Joshua Newby, of San Jose, has demanded an accounting of the Cured Fruit Association.

Col. Crabbe surprised the camp of Van der Merwe, killed him and made several prisoners.

Col. Albert Clarke of Boston has succeeded the late Senator Kyle as chairman of the Industrial commission.

Riverside, Cal., is to get a \$20,000 library present from Carnegie.

The Marquis of Anglesey was robbed of \$30,000 of jewels.

The Vienna Butchers' Association asks that the maximum tariff be imposed on American lard, bacon and sausages.

Father Fitzgerald, a Catholic priest of San Francisco, heard a man traducing the President at Buffalo and knocked him down.

Spain has directed an ultimatum to Morocco for the release of a Spanish boy and girl captured by Moorish tribes. The Sultan asked for an extension of time over the limit set—September 12.

Russia will make an immense loan from the Rothschilds.

Miss Eva Beeson, a Sunnyside (Wash.) school teacher, killed herself.

Carl Peterson of Oakland was nearly killed by a wounded deer.

The parents of Conductor Atkins of Oakland contest the claim of his widow to their late son's estate.

Plans are being prepared for the Carnegie library building at Berkeley.

Alexander Nambos, a non-union fireman, was fatally shot by union men at San Francisco.

The Venezuelan fleet is reported to have bombarded the Venezuelan town of Rio Hacha.

Methuen met with success against Delarey, driving him from a strong position in Great Marie's Valley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 1/2c; centrifugal, 9 1/2c; 3 1/2c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined, steady; crushed, 5 1/2c; powdered, 5 3/8c; granulated, 5 1/2c.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—With few exceptions, work was resumed, at least in a measure, in the combine steel mills today, and if the disgruntled tin workers can be conciliated by next Monday, all the plants will be in full operation.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra has foundered in the North sea as the result of an explosion. The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs of Newcastle, to Portsmouth. The Cobra had sixty-nine men on board, and twelve were saved.

The Cobra was a turbine-engined vessel. She had just left the yard of her constructors and was undergoing a boiler test. The Viper, a sister ship, was recently wrecked.

BOERS ARE SUCCESSFUL.

Win Skirmishes on the Old Battlefields and Get Away.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While Kruger and Dr. Jyds are drawing up petitions to President Roosevelt and the Czar, asking them to intervene, the fighting Boers are helping themselves in South Africa by celebrating the expiration of the period in which Lord Kitchener proclaimed their must surrender, by four notable successes, killing 63 officers and men, wounding 63, and capturing 5 guns and 300 men. The situation is singularly like the opening of the war two years ago, the names of the same places recurring in the dispatches. Utrecht, where Major Gough was entrapped, was the scene of a similar ambushade eighteen months back. Acton Homes, where the Boers yesterday reappeared, is eighteen miles southwest of Ladysmith, prominent in the early hostilities for the defense of Tugela, as when General Joubert invaded Natal in 1899. In Cape Colony fighting is again going on south of Stroomberg, in territory traversed by raiders and their pursuers half a dozen times.

Hull Was Hot.

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, had some disagreeable experiences in the Far East, which, it is said, will not be forgotten by him. If we may trust the Manila Times, he was presented with only one ticket to the official tribunal on the occasion of the inaugural exercises of the first civil governor of the Philippines. That the other distinguished guests also received but one ticket apiece is no excuse. So Mr. Hull explained to the officer in charge when he demanded seats for his family, and received some close to the outside of the door here among a lot of clerks, as if I were nobody," he said. "Do you know who I am? I am Congressman Hull and chairman of the committee on military affairs." The officer again explained that nobody had been given preference over him; but Mr. Hull said loud enough for all to hear: "I have made lots of officers and can make them. I find the army very different here to what I thought it was. This is only in line with the way I have been treated ever since I came to the Philippines."—Argonaut.

Capt. Samuel Johnson was mixed up in a runaway Thursday morning. The horse driven by him is a vicious one, and twice before has seriously injured her drivers. Now the Public Works Department is trying to dispose of the animal.

BLAZE IN A CYCLERY

Rubber Tires Burn in Bailey's Shop.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Everybody rubbered when Bailey's Cyclery was on fire last night. What with the burning of rubber tires and several cans of carbide, a pungent smoke was caused which filled King street from Alakea to Fort. Policeman Akau, who was standing on the corner of Fort and King streets last night about 7:15, was attracted by a peculiar odor, which told him that a bike shop was ablaze. He ran toward Bailey's Cyclery, and met Mr. Coolidge, who had just turned in an alarm. Coolidge had also broken in the front door, and in a moment a cloud of heavy, black smoke poured out.

The gathering crowd then got at the work of rescue. The doors of the establishment were forced and the crowd had a merry quarter of an hour in pulling out the safe, books, show cases, bicycle pumps and old and new bicycles, which were strewn along the block, subject to the light-fingered and ever-present youngsters. The fire department arrived early on the scene, and several lines of hose were passed into the establishment. There was no flame, only thick smoke.

In this the firemen worked bravely for about three-quarters of an hour.

The fire seemed to be in a pile of rubber bicycle tires resting on a shelf in a rear work-room. They directed their efforts on this. Owing to the dense smoke they had to work by the light of a lantern.

Mr. Bailey did not arrive at the fire until it was practically over. He stated he had left the place about 5:30 and everything seemed to be all right then. He said there had been no fires used during the day, and was at a loss to account for the origin of the blaze. Everything in the display room was carried out into the street. The heavy safe was dragged out by about a dozen men, who were ready to save anything, from a lamp Wick to a chunk of lead.

Much amusement was caused by the efforts of a number of men while removing a show-case. One man fell and the show-case rolled over him, but luckily the show-case was uninjured. A newspaper man saw a horse in a stall thirty feet in rear of the smoking workshop. He dodged three streams of water and heroically loosened the strap while the horse was quietly munching his evening meal of hay, and rushed into the street with the beast. One of the rescuers rushed pell-mell into one of the front stores which is at present for rent and rescued a chunk of plumbers' lead which seemed in imminent danger of catching fire. When Mr. Bailey arrived on the spot he gazed at the store, which was vacant save for a heavy cloud of smoke.

Harmony Hall is above Bailey's Cyclery, and it was thought at first that it was on fire. A stream of water was directed against a rear window, breaking it. The water which fell into the room did practically no damage, and several lodge members made haste to close the wooden shutters. Considerable smoke came into the hall.

When the alarm was turned in at the Central Fire Station a tram car was in front of the station. The driver almost lost his head as the engine, hose-wagon and chemical dashed out into the street. The engine, wished by the frightened "mules' heads, the hose-wagon grazed by the side of the car, and the chemical cut the space near the front platform, almost paralyzing the driver. The exhibition of driving showed the excellent training in the department.

Bailey carried about \$14,000 worth of goods in his cyclery and plumbing departments, on which there is about \$5,000 insurance.

Mrs. Bailey came down town imbued with the idea that her boy was in the store when the fire started. She was reassured that such was not the case, and that if he had been there was ample time for him to have gotten out safely.

It was hinted that incendiarism might have been the cause of the blaze, as Policeman Akau said he saw two men standing near the place when he ran down King street. Mr. Coolidge said he saw the men also. Neither of the men were seen by Akau after arriving at the cyclery.

The Toya Kisen Kaisha has decided to build two 10,000-ton steamers to compete with the new liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The date set for the first of the international races was Sept. 25th. The second race takes place today, September 26th.

The trial games between the athletes of Harvard and Yale were to have taken place last Saturday at Berkeley Oval.

The Michigan football team will play games with California and Stanford.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN

How He Attained His Present Envious Position.

"Honestly, aggressiveness and health are the requisites for success."

These are the words of John H. Riley, of Cazenovia, N. Y., who has attained the main thing that all men desire.

"The first two qualities I mention are necessary," he continued, "if a man or a woman wants to rise in life, but they are of little use if the third is not in your possession."

In response to questions he said:

"About two years ago I was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism and was flat on my back, racked with pain and as helpless as a child for four weeks. During those weeks I suffered as only they who have inflammatory rheumatism can suffer."

"Didn't you have any medical attendance?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, I had the best that could be procured but the doctors did not help me."

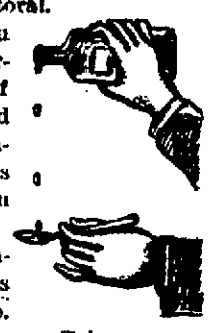
"But how did you become cured?"

"Before I was taken sick I had seen advertisements of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which stated that they were good for rheumatism. I was

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure.

Here's another way: Take



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 6 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is done at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Olaf Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH Assessments of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 30, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 31.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 30th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. FAXTON,

Treasurer Olaf Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

willing to try anything for relief so I got some and was benefited almost immediately. I had taken but six boxes when I was able to return to my work, but I continued taking them till nine boxes were used up. I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful remedy, and I have recommended them to a great many people."

Rheumatism has been cured in hundreds of other instances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a specific not only for that disease but for all ailments arising from a disordered condition of the blood or shattered nerves, such as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HIGH IDEALS MARKED THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE

(From Saturday's daily.)

Tributes to the memory of President McKinley were fervently given at the High School yesterday afternoon in song and speech, and the lessons to be gained from the life of the martyred head of the nation were finely drawn by Prof. M. M. Scott, principal of the High School. The exercises were held in the main schoolroom downstairs, all in the presence of the principal's being present. Behind the principal's desk, tucked to the wall, were pictures of Lincoln and Garfield, the first martyred Presidents. Between these was a handsome picture of President McKinley, heavily and artistically draped in black, the folds of a great American flag flanking it.

The pupils seemed greatly impressed with the purpose of the gathering, and showed deep and patriotic interest in the various numbers of the hastily-arranged program, which was as follows:

Hymn—"America," School.
Prayer—Rev. Mr. Trent.
Hymn—"To God on High," School.
Sketch of McKinley's Life—Mr. Lull.
Solo—Charles E. Elston.
Lessons of McKinley's Life—Prof. M. M. Scott.
Reading—Miss Cartwright.
Hymn—"Nearer My God to Thee," School.

Throughout the exercises the pupils maintained a dignified silence and took in every word spoken of the life of the late President. Professor Scott made some vivid comparisons as to the effect of the assassin's work on all classes of society, and clearly demonstrated the necessity, even in such a trying time, that the law should take its course with the assassin. The exercises commenced at 1 o'clock, and lasted for nearly an hour, at which time the school was dismissed for the day.

Rev. Mr. Trent in the opening prayer spoke of the simple, honest life of the President, his devotion to his mother, his wife, and to all things pertaining to home, and above all, his earnest purpose to do well toward all men in serving his country.

Mr. Lull gave a clear history of the President from his boyhood days, his career in the war of the rebellion, his short career as a lawyer, and the brilliant record he made in Congress and in the White House. His life was the example of the glory of American citizenship. Like many of the former Presidents, he was born in humble circumstances of a family known for its worth. Throughout his entire life he never let a day pass without sending his mother a letter or a telegram, even on his busiest days. His devotion to his wife was known the world over, and it was these qualities, as well as his ability, which have made him dear to the people, who have shown such sincere grief at his untimely death.

Professor Scott spoke mainly upon the lessons to be derived from McKinley's life.

"It has been the custom of all countries," said he, "to pay respect to the honored dead. The Greeks showed the greatest respect to the memory of those who had done the State service. The greatest artists have erected monuments, great painters have painted the most eloquent of sermons in honor of those who have rendered public service, to those who have preserved society. I would not have you go away with the idea that these only are to be honored who occupy exalted positions, but in all civilized and uncivilized nations tributes are always paid to those who have rendered their duty to communities, or performed anything of a public nature which they conceived to be their duty. So, the higher and more exalted the position one occupies, the more widespread these tributes. The man who is President of the United States is known all over the world, is praised and lauded."

COURAGE AND PERSISTENCE WERE DOMINANT TRAITS

School children are always restless and fidgety, but it was with saddened spirits that the four hundred pupils of Kaahumanu school assembled yesterday afternoon to show their grief at the death of their president. Here more than anywhere was evidenced the love and esteem with which McKinley was held by all nations and all people. American, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese were all represented in the assemblage at Kaahumanu school, and they each participated in the program arranged for the memorial exercises.

McKinley as an equal of Garfield and Lincoln, as his life as an example to all, were the central ideas of the meeting, and ideas which were most effectively presented to the pupils.

Around the halls were displayed the flags of all nations, while at the front the American flags were draped over the likeness of McKinley, whose side was placed Lincoln and Garfield. Below was the old Hawaiian emblem, and a garland around the whole completed the design. In the center was the inscription in bold relief: "Good by, all. Good by. It is God's will. God's will be done."

The children took the most prominent part in the program, and their essays and recitations showed the result of careful preparation. McKinley, his career and the sudden end to his well-spent life, were treated of by James Blaisdell and Adelaide Enos, while Lincoln was the theme of Maggie Bryan, and Garfield his life and career, was spoken of by Manuel Alvarez. Poems treating of the same general subject were excellently delivered by Helen Sanderson, Callie Lucas and Mary Aylett, the latter reading a very touching little production by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The program was interspersed with sacred and patriotic songs, in which the entire school heartily joined.

The closing address was delivered by Rev. John P. Erdman, associate pastor of Central Union Church, who sought to impress upon the children the desirability of making McKinley's life as a model for their own. "William McKinley was a great man," he said, "a great statesman, a grand president. I want to tell you about him. Just what kind of a man McKinley was. He was a Christian gentleman, and I will give you several reasons why he was one."

"First of all, he was courageous. When the civil war broke out, though but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army. The first year he was promoted to be a lieutenant, and when the war closed, though still a young man, he had won the title of major. Why do you think this was? Because he had physical courage, he was a brave man."

ed by all the world for his eminent character and abilities.

"It is very extraordinary to me as I look on the three pictures on the wall (Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley), to think of McKinley as a man born in humble circumstances, without the opportunities for education that you have, to have become so eminent in the estimation of his fellow men. As you know, they were all born in humble circumstances—one a rail splitter, another a boy who drove mules on the canal towpath to support his mother, and McKinley, who sprang from humble circumstances, and by hard work they finally occupied the highest position in the greatest government on earth. Strange it is, indeed, that these men of all men should be selected, singled out for the knife or the bullet of the assassin."

"I can understand in reading the history of countries that have tyrannical rulers, and there is no election or any way to get rid of that ruler except by assassination, although I can understand such a kind of a shadowy reason for such assassination. But, as you all know, here are a free people that select their own rulers. They come together every four years and select whom they desire for President, and for four years that man occupies the most exalted position in the nation of 75,000,000 of people. Can you conceive of anything more despicable than such an act as this? You can put out a President every four years if he does not do well. Here is a man, by his name, a European, and yet I see he was born in Chicago. Perhaps we must not judge the man too harshly. He will pay the penalty with his life. There is no question about that."

"You may say he ought to be torn to pieces for his despicable act. Yet on second thought you would not say such a thing. It is the glory of our modern nations that even in that great assemblage at the Pan-American Exposition when he had made one of the greatest speeches of his life, a man comes along with the great gathering to shake the hand of the President, but instead of grasping his hand the assassin pulls out a pistol and shoots him. It is then that the glory of our government is shown. Men cried to lynch him or break him on the wheel. It would have been done in many countries. But not there. A negro country, the pistol from his hand; an officer of the law arrested him according to the provisions of the law; they took him to jail, and now the grand jury has indicted him for murder. He will be given every right of a trial by a jury by the promise of the law."

"It was McKinley's character that people most admire. His character was taken into the Presidential chair. He made no movement of a national character that he did not first listen to sober second thought, and that of the people. He read the newspapers and learned what the people thought upon great questions. It seems almost incredible that any man, no matter how despicable, would assassinate him. He who tries to suddenly change ordered society is changing a growth of centuries. He who tries to change it is an enemy to society, and an enemy to his race. If people wish changes in the United States, they vote for them. If they wish the laws changed, they vote for their change. If they want a man put out of office, they say so with their votes. The glory of our country is in its ordered society. To this man, no doubt, had been brought up in the slums of Chicago. You can hardly realize what those people are. He is to be pitied for his bringing up, perhaps. He will be tried by the forms of law, and as he is an enemy of ordered society, he will be dealt with in a manner which will prevent his being a further injury to anyone."

But he also had another kind of courage, to stand for what is right. He was faithful to the right always, and he did not fear to do what was right. When he was elected to the presidency for the first time, he was a poor man. He had made some unfortunate investments, and gave up everything that he might have gained. In his political career he was always faithful, and always trying to do what was right. He could not be bribed or threatened, or persuaded to do what was not right.

"Then he was persistent. If he didn't succeed the first time, he tried and tried again, until he did succeed. He did not believe in luck, what you boys call luck, but always said luck would not last, though it might do for a little while. He said it could not be depended upon. Work was his motto."

"Then there was his gentleness and kindness, which were far to make up this Christian gentleman. You boys think that to be gentle and kind is only for the girls, but that is not right. Mr. McKinley, great man that he was, was gentle and loving to all his people, and kind and courteous to everyone. It made him more than a man. He didn't have hatred in his heart for anyone."

"Another thing which this Christian gentleman possessed was godliness, he believed in God, worshiped God and trusted in Him. His last words show this. Here you have them on the wall: 'It is God's will. God's will be done.'"

"Cannot we imitate him? We must learn from McKinley to be true, to have courage, to be earnest, persistent, gentle, kind and godly. Let us never forget President McKinley. Always remember what a good man he was, and try to make our lives as near like his as possible."

Just before the close of the program Miss Ficker, the principal, who had been in charge, gave to the children two epigrams, which they received with loud applause.

"Remember, boys," she said, "while you can't all be presidents, you can all be just as good as McKinley."

"And girls, although you cannot be at the head of a nation you can all be as kind and faithful as Mrs. McKinley."

HIS LIFE WAS PURE AND CHARACTER SPOTLESS

The memorial service at Oahu College yesterday afternoon was of unusual impressiveness. Besides the students a large number of outsiders were present and participated. The decorations were appropriate, and were arranged with great care, and the printed programs, with the deep black border, made a fitting souvenir of the solemn occasion.

President Smith presided at the ceremony, and introduced the speakers. The service was opened at 2:30 o'clock p. m. by Mr. F. A. Ballaseyus, with the organ prelude from Requiem (Mozart). The audience joined in the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," following which Rev. J. P. Erdman read briefly from the Scriptures, closing with a prayer.

JUDGE LITTLE'S ADDRESS.
The address of the afternoon was delivered by Hon. G. F. Little. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are drawn together by the tragic event of the past month, to give some expression by appropriate and respectful ceremony to our feelings, which we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing upon us. So hushed be the voice and soft be the tread that we may now close the doors to the rush and roar of everyday life and draw the curtain of peace about us while we invoke the divine aid of the God of nations who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." For the third time we are in the midst of one of those terrible storms which has desolated our nation. President Lincoln was shot in the head by John Wilkes Booth on Good Friday night, April 14th, 1865, and was unconscious until the time of his death, which occurred Saturday morning, April 15th, 1865. President Garfield was shot in the body July 2nd, 1881, by Charles J. Guiteau, and died at midnight, Friday, Sept. 19, 1881. President McKinley was shot in the stomach, Friday, Sept. 6th, 1901, by Czolgosz, and died Friday morning, Sept. 18th, 1901.

In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey the law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our late Chief Executive, the beloved of all hearts, has in time of peace been assassinated. And in this sad hour the blessing of heaven in his whole nation is pouring out its mournful anguish over our beloved late President the throbbing of our own hearts over the sad catastrophe is almost stifled.

The wantonness of the act has so appalled us, so effed us, that we find no words at our command with which to properly express our deep sorrow.

William McKinley was a typical American statesman of humble origin. However, the fortitude and ideas of right taught him by his mother at her knee, followed him as a guiding star in his journey up the ladder of fame until he stood at the topmost round of earthly honors. When the war of the Rebellion was declared he offered his life in boyhood on the altar of his country that our flag might wave over a united land instead of an aggregation of warring states. In later years, his voice was heard and his vote was cast in the councils of his country for what has proven to be its best interests. He seemed to read men's hearts as others do books. He possessed a beautiful charm in his manner, and a deep sympathy for the hearts of those whose ambition he was unable to gratify.

He possessed a grace and refinement of character all his own, which was singularly full of light and sunshine, radiating from within the chamber of a pure heart and an animated soul.

He sprung from the people, and every pulsation in the popular heart found an immediate answer in his own words of approval and encouragement. From the people sank deep into his heart, and from

MOURNING OF THE CATHOLICS

Of the memorial services held in the Catholic Cathedral Saturday morning in memory of President McKinley, none were more interesting than that at which Rev. Father J. J. Boardman, one of the Jesuit fathers who came to Honolulu on the Mariposa on Saturday, delivered the address eulogistic of the President. At this service the Bishop of Honolulu officiated, assisted by Father Thomas. As this was the special service of the French Catholic Mission, the tricolor being lowered at half-mast before the Bishop's residence, Mons. Vizzavona, the French consul, was present at the service at the request of the Bishop, instead of being in attendance at the official memorial services at Kawaiahao Church. Father Boardman spoke, in part, as follows:

"You are gathered here today, my friends, to mark the very sad death of the President of the United States. There are innumerable reasons why an occasion of this kind should be one of deep sorrow to us all."

"Under any circumstances, even in the ordinary course of nature, the taking off of a President of the United States was the taking off of such a man as was President McKinley, would be sufficient to cause the deepest sorrow throughout the length and breadth of the land, but what shall we say when he is killed by the hand of an assassin?"

"The late President of the United States endeared himself to all the people. Even by his most bitter enemies he was admired and respected. He was affable in temperament, just in the carrying out of the law, and moderate in all his views. He brought the country into a state of prosperity—prosperity that made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land and yet even while he held out his hand of friendship to a man, he was shot down by the hand of an assassin."

Sorrow and gloom cover over all people of the United States today irrespective of party or creed.

"It was only two months since that the President of the United States drove through the city of San Francisco. He was hailed by all the people. He was hailed by the Catholics. You will remember those beautiful words he addressed to the young Catholics of the city."

"The man who knew the President of the United States did not stand alone in his inquiry. There were others behind him who published vile, injurious literature in which were caricatures, fallacious editorials, falsehoods and slander."

"The Catholic Church has ever been guided by the Holy Spirit of God and is ever bowed to authority. Authority is from God. Authority was ordained

them he always gathered strength to perform his public duties firmly, gently, but steadfastly, with the light which God gave him to see and do the right."

He had the faculty of expressing himself strongly and beautifully, and apparently unstudied, yet unhesitatingly, with great clearness, with masterful grasp of great national questions, and yet his thoughts were clothed in linguistic habiliments, formed according to the sweetest graces of rhetorical beauty."

In public life, as in the sacred domain of home, it is the thoughts thus expressed that the mind most strongly grasps and that linger longest in the memory. Hence you can readily see why William McKinley as a distinguished private citizen, with a spotless personal character, and as the Chief Executive of this great nation, was almost idolized by all good citizens, regardless of creed or partisan affiliations. In the language of Bacon, William McKinley firmly believed, "No pleasure is comparable to standing upon the vantage ground of truth," and in that lies the secret of his great success in public life."

His private life was as pure and sparkling as the dewdrop on the morning flower; it was a visual demonstration of the principle that it is not the eye that sees the beauties of Heaven, nor the ear that hears the sweetness of music or the glad tidings, but the soul that receives all the nobility and excellent the soul is, the greater and more savory are its perceptions. With these sentiments in his mind, President McKinley closed his great speech at Buffalo, his last public utterance on the day he was shot, as follows: "Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not in conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to a higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good. And that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential these regulations of mutual respect and confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessing to all the peoples and powers of earth."

With these sentiments upon his lips he sank under the assassin's bullet and to rest. "As come to parched lips the blessed rain, as come cool breezes to the fevered brow."

The God of nations, his God and our God, received his pure soul. "After life's troubled dream, he giveth his beloved sleep."

And as the boatman pale, with shad-owy oar, nears the shore of the dark wide river to announce to him the dread summons, he pulled aside the curtain which divides the great unknown and with his last breath he said, "Good bye all, good bye. It is God's way. His will be done." And as the frail tendrils of his gentle and generous heart gave way he wrapt the drapery of his couch about him and laid down to pleasant dreams.

BRIEF REMARKS.

Following the singing of a second hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," various prominent citizens were called upon for remarks. The following gentlemen responded: W. R. Castle, F. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, Dr. Emerson and A. F. Budd. They extolled the late President in well chosen words, describing him a model citizen, a patriot, gentle, loving, honest, kind and good. To the students he was pointed out as an example, worthy of emulation, his footsteps to be followed wherever possible.

Following these brief remarks, the school sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and Rev. Erdman closed with a solemn benediction.

The postlude played by Mr. Ballaseyus was Chopin's "Funeral March."

by Almighty God that those who live in human society might be submissive to lawful authority.

"It matters little to Catholics in whom authority rests, whether it be a king, the aristocracy or the president of a republic. The Scriptures tell us that all authority is from God, and whoever resists authority resists God. We must respect those who rule, and if we do not we shall never enjoy the authority of God in heaven."

"Nothing can be accomplished by assassination. Those who write against authority should be banished forever from the confines of civilized society."

CHINESE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service was held on Sunday in the Chinese church. The pulpit was draped in black and with flags and at one side was a fine picture of the President.

Rev. E. W. Thwing spoke from Rom. 13:7, "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." He said in part: "A. A. in England, in China, throughout all the world, Christian people have gathered to honor the life and memory of our beloved President McKinley."

"As the Chinese here in Honolulu, we are glad to join in giving our tribute to the memory of him who loved his people, his country and his God."

Mr. Thwing spoke of the abet of Chinese who joined in the service of Saturday, of their expressions of sorrow and of their praise of McKinley. He spoke of Mr. McKinley's life and service, and gave some illustrations of his great kindness to even the poorest. He spoke of the many lessons we learn from this sad event. We all should profit by the noble example of such a life.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grimes, of this place was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of an arm and leg. After being quite a while in a hospital, he was treated by an old Chinese doctor, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured—George R. McDonald, Man Logan Co., W. Va. U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a sure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The Colombian government is buying war material in Paris.

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